COME (Cont'd)

world,

The Cape Coral Gardens will have the space next to the Hibiscus display. They will put in a miniature working model of their famous "Waltzing Waters."

SEE YOU AT THE FAIR.

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DEAREST FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS:

God has answered your prayers for me. He has given me a new lease on life, for which I am most humble and grateful.

Thank you for your many cards, flowers, and gifts, most of all, your prayers.

I am taking this opportunity to reach all of you good people. Thank you from the bottom of my heart. God bless all of you.

Hibiscusly yours,
Rose (Mrs. Walker) Lyon

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THIS OLE CAR

This ole car once knew some children,
This ole car once knew a wife.
This ole car once knew a husband - -
And a merry family life . . .

But this family's trips are over,
Picked a dang'rous spot to pass - -
Then they saw death's angel peekin'
Through the broken windshield glass.

Ain't gonna need this car no longer.
Ain't gonna need this car no more - -
Had no time to fix the brakes up,
Had no time to fix the door,
Had no time to fix the steerin'
Or to drive with more restraint - -
Ain't gonna need this car no longer
They've been taken to meet the Saints.

BETTER HIBISCUS - Barling's Nursery

This winter with time on our hands we began to wonder why one year our plants would be better than another year with the very same procedure. Deciding to investigate led to some surprising answers.

As wonderful facilities are available through the Plant Board in the laboratories at Gainesville we decided to take advantage of same. Full credit belongs to them. All we did was compile the data.

If your plants show leathery leaves with pronounced veins, with a tendancy to curl, a lot of chlorosis, excessive leaf drop, scarcity of bloom, small size or inadequate branching, then you are having trouble.

The first step is to take samples of soil from various plants plus a sample of unused mix and the peat you are using. Two cups of each. These are sent to Gainesville through your County Agricultural Agent. Also send a sample of your water as it may be too heavy in sulphur or iron.

If the report comes back at a pH of 5 or less you are in trouble. The best pH is 6 to 6.5, or slightly acid. Peat being naturally acid, has probably caused the low reading. This low pH causes salts from your fertilizer to build up and kill the small feeder roots. Left untended this condition can kill the plant. The fertilizers are locked up in the soil and are not available to the plant.

Now we have a mess. How do we overcome all the bad news and get the plant back on the right road?

First leach the plant with water until it is running out the botton of the can. The idea is to dissolve the salts and wash them right out of the can. Do this on a sunny day. Give the plant a chance to get rid of the excess water. The next step is to raise

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